ment the party appeared, which the Presi- Kinley was stricken by the hand of the dent recognized by bows to right and left assassin. and the famous smiles that provoked redoubled applause. To the mayor he said: shot, and a volume of smoke arose from turn out in the rain on such a night as slightly to the right of the President. The

And then, as the boisterous, good-na- others of the party jumped toward the tured welcome increased in volume and in central figure of the drama, with faces familiarity, he added:

REMINDED OF LINTON. "This reminds me of Linton, Mr. Mayor." one brief second and all eyes were strained The President alluded in this aside to toward the President. He himself winced the demonstration accorded him at Linton, | involuntarily at the shock, and then-it Ind., during the last campaign when he was discovered that the report and the visited Indiana, where the crowd that greet- smoke came from the flashlight outfit of an ed him, composed largely of miners, grew ambitious photographer, who had not had so enthusiastic that they took possession | the foresight to acquaint the reception of their hero and rode him on their shoul- | committee of his intentions.

was wholly ineffectual, and then the party | momentary flinching at the report. turned for a little presentation ceremony, without which, or something of the kind, the visit of the President would have been incomplete and not up to the standard es- follows: tablished by the other cities he has visited during this tour. The Indianapolis Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, an organization into which the President was in-Itlated two weeks ago at Cheyenne, Wyo., presented him with a beautiful bunch of American Beauty roses, tied with a wide white silk ribbon on which was inscribed, "Indianapolis Aerie, F. O. Eagles; To Our

President, in L. T. J. E." The presentation occupied but a moment and the President made no response other than a bow and word of thanks, and then the mayor and the guest of honor turned again to the crowd. Again with uplifted hand the mayor sought to still the crowd, and shouted his brief introduction: "Ladies and Gentlemen-Theodore Roose

velt, the President of the United States."

BOWED AND SMILED. The President bowed and smiled again and again in acknowledgment of the cheers, and then he, too, gestured for silence, and the crowd in front grew quiet, although those inside the station, who could neither see nor hear, continued shout. The President began to speak, but the confusion in the rear increased and he turned and motioned for silence. He began again, but had not proceeded through his second sentence until there was an unexpected and altogether dramatic incident that spoke for one brief second of tragedy, a duplicate of that dark event of Septem-

MORE RAIN TO-DAY.

ber, 1901, at Buffalo, when President Mc

To-Morrow, However, May Be Fair and Warmer Throughout Indiana. WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Indiana-Showers on Friday. Saturday warmer and probably fair; light east winds. Ohio-Partly cloudy on Friday; probably showers in south and west portion. Saturday fair; light to fresh east winds. Illinois-Showers on Friday. Saturday partly cloudy; showers in central and south tions; light east winds. Lower Michigan-Fair on Friday and Saturday; light east winds. Kentucky-Showers on Friday. Saturday

North Dakota-Fair and cooler on Friday and Saturday. Wisconsin-Fair on Friday. Saturday fair and cooler in west portion; light east winds, coming variable. Minnesota-Fair on Friday. Saturday fair and cooler in west and south portions; light east winds, becoming variable.

fair and warmer.

South Dakota-Fair on Friday. Saturday Nebraska-Partly cloudy on Friday; showers in south portion. Saturday fair.

Iowa-Partly cloudy on Friday and Saturday; probably showers in southern por-Kansas-Showers on Friday. Saturday

bably fair in west, showers in east por-

Local Observations on Thursday.

Bar. Th. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 90 South. 94 S'east. South. 7 p m...30.16 66 Cloudy, 6.10 Maximum temperature, 72; minimum temperature, 58 Comparative statement of mean temperature and total precipitation on June 3. Normal

..... Departure for day-5 Departure for month-18 W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	7 a. m.	Max.	7 p. 1
Abilene, Tex.	60	82	100
Antonio, Tex.	60	74	- STOR
		86 68	
Atlanta, Ga	59	82	
Buffalo, N. Y.		76	
Cairo, Ill		74	
Calgary, Alberta		66	
Chattanooga, Tenn	64	68	
Cheyenne, Wyo		. 64	
Chicago, Ill	54	66	
Cincinnati, O		78	
Cleveland, O	54	72	de la
Columbus, O		82	1
Davenport, Ia.		72	
Denver, Col		70	
Dubuque, Ia		76	
Duluth, Minn	50	62	-
El Paso, Tex.		84	
Galveston, Tex.	68	84	
Grand Haven, Mich	52	78	
Havre, Mont.		82 82	
Helena, Mont		76	
Huron, S. D	54	78	
Jacksonville, Fla		80	
Kansas City, Mo	60	70	
Lander, Wyo	50	74	
Little Rock, Ark	62	78	
Louisville, Ky	62	68	
Marquette, Mich	54	72	
Memphis, Tenn	66	76	
Modena, Utah		76	
Montgomery, Ala		70	
Nashville, Tenn	62	68	
New Orleans, La	*** 08	84	
New York, N. Y		72	
Norfolk, Va North Platte, Neb		84	
Oklahoma, O. T		78	
Omaha, Neb	56	. 70	
Palestine, Tex		80	
Parkersburg, W. Va.,	60	83	N 6.10
Philadelphia, Pa	60	82	
Pittsburg, Pa	54	80	
Pueblo, Col	48	72	
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T.	54	78	
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T. Rapid City S. D St. Louis, Mo	50	76	
St. Louis, Mo	62	76	
St. Paul, Minn	*** 00	80	
Salt Lake City, Utah. Santa Fe, N. M	16	78	
Shreveport La	60	84	
Shreveport, La	56	72	
Springfield, Ill	58	70	
Valentine, Neb	*** **	76	
Vicksburg, Miss	60	82	
Washington, D. C	52	84	

MOVEMENTS OF STEATERS.

Wichita, Kan 52

LIVERPOOL, June 4.-Arrived: Westernland, from Philadelphia; Auraman and Majestic, from New York; Dominion and Hungarian, from Montreal. Sailed: Mayflower,

BROWHEAD, June 4.—Passed: Armenian, from New York for Liverpool; Ultonia, from Boston for Queenstown and NEW YORK, June 4.-Arrived: Palatia, from Genoa and Naples. Sailed: Deutschland, for Hamburg; La Savoie, for Havre. NAPLES. June 4.—Arrived: Prinzess Irene, from New York for Genoa (and pro-ceeded.) Salled: Algeria for New York. QUEENSTOWN, June 4.-Sailed: Friesland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; Ger-manic, from Liverpool for New York. LIZARD, June 5, 2:30 a. m.-Passed: La Gascogne, from New York, for Havre. GLASGOW, June 3.—Sailed: Concordia for Montreal; Sarmatian for Boston. MARSEILLES, June 3 .- Arrived: Cala-

LIZARD, June 3.-Passed: Belgravia,

SOUTHAMPTON, June 4 .- Arrived: Mar-

oria, from New York for Genoa.

from New York for Hamburg.

quette, from New York.

There was a dull report, as of a revolver "This is too good of your people-to the mass of people ten feet in front and blanched with sudden alarm. The great crowd was startled into dead silence for

The whole incident transpired in a mo-The crowd in front of the station had | ment, and many in the vast throng did not toined in the shouts of welcome before the catch all its tragic import, so soon turned President was in sight, but when he ap- to comedy, but those close to the President peared on the stand the demonstration had a shock that will not soon be forgotten. grew deafening in its volume. The mayor | The President regained his composure in stepped forward at the right of the Presi- an instant and turned the incident neatly, dent, raised his hand for silence, which giving no evidence of concern beyond the Dedication of the New Arsenal at the

President's Address.

The President's address in full was as

"Mr. Mayor, and You, My Fellow-cit-izens-It is, indeed, a great pleasure-" (The President, in an aside, as the confusion in the rear increased: "Ask them to step inside there, please.") The Mayor -("Go ahead, Mr. President.") "It is, indeed, a great pleasure to have the chance of greeting you this evening. I have now been for two months traveling across this continent (the explosion of the flashlight causes a momentary start, and then cheers from the crowd) and have grown accustomed even to shocks of that nature. [Cheers.] I have been from the Atlantic to the Pacific and now well nigh back again to the Atjantic and the thing that has impressed me more than aught else, wherever I have been, is the fundamental unity of our people. And another thing, men of Indiana; I went on my trip a pret-ty good expansionist. I come back a better one. [Cheers.] Because having seen our people, our people on the Atlantic coast, in the Mississippi valley, on the great plains and among the Rockies and on the Pacific coast, I fail to see how any man can look at them and not see that inevitably they belong to the expanding and voice from the audience: "That's right."] not the stationary races of mankind." MUST PLAY GREAT PART.

"Our people, our Nation must play great part in the world. We cannot help it. All that we can decide is whether we will play that part well or ill. And I know you too well, my fellow-countrymen. . to doubt what your answer, what your decision in that case will be. This people has a mighty destiny before it and it can work out that destiny only as it has worked out its destiny in the past. There will be no radical or extreme action by our Nation. We are, for all our spirit of prosress, essentially a conservative people. We believe in conservatism, but it is the conservatism, not of timidity, not of mere stolidity-it is the conservatism of good sense. We do not intend to be spurred into rash action, or to be frightened out of action that is needed by the circumstances of the case.

"The results of the last five years have put us in a position of dominance, not only on this continent, but in the Pacific ocean Our destiny means, our destiny entails upon us, the acceptance of certain great responsibilities. Exactly as our respect is reserved for the man in private life who does his duty, who does not flinch from work, who does not seek mere ease but who endeavors to find his account in doing a deed worth doing and doing it well; so, nationally, there our respect goes to the nation which seeks neither to invite nor to avoid trouble, but to take it as it comes, if it is an incident in working out its mighty career.

A voice: "Indiana is with you." [Cheers." MAN WHO GROWLS. "I know Indiana is with me. Our people have ever shown in their history a combination of energy and common sense which must be shown by every great masterful race. In private life we all of us look down upon the man who growls, who threatens and who, when the pinch comes, fails to make his words good by deeds. So I ask that this Nation conduct itself with regard | twenty-five minutes. He said: to foreign affairs on the same principles which we admire if shown by the private citizen. Speak courteously of other peo-ples. Treat them well. Do no injustice to the weak and suffer no injustice to be done

to us by the strong. [Applause.]
"And as an incident of following out that historic policy of our Nation, I ask our people to see to it that there is no halt in the building up of the American navy. [Cheers.] I ask for the navy that it be built up and kept up, not for the purpose but to keep the peace. I think that foreign nations feel pleasantly toward us, but I think also that it will help them to continue to feel pleasantly if we have a good navy. [Laughter and cheers.] "And now, my fellow-Americans, mer and women of this great city, I have had but this moment in which to speak to you. I am deeply touched by your gathering tonight to greet me. I believe in you with all my heart and soul. I believe in the future of this country because I believe that you and those like you, that the citizens of this country have in them the fundamental qualities, the qualities of courage, of de-

cency, of common sense which go to the

making up of every mighty, masterful race. Good-bye." [Prolonged cheers.] WANTED TO TALK LONGER. As the President spoke it was apparent that he wanted to crowd as much as possible into the few minutes at his disposal. and when Secretary Loeb tapped him on the shoulder to indicate that his time was up it was equally apparent that he did not want to stop, for he turned with a sudden shrug of the shoulders, as though resentful of the interruption. But he is essentially be true to themselves in a great national a soldier, and as Mr. Loeb was in command, he showed that he is a good soldier by obeying promptly. A half dozen vigor- but supremely well worth performing. I ous, succinct sentences, thanking his hear- envy no man a life of ease, and I feel little but contempt for him if his only ideal is to ers and driving home a final message of his belief in the American people, and he had said good-bye, faced about and started for his train, surrounded by the secretservice men and followed by the other mem-

bers of his immediate party. The President was given another ovation on his way through the station and out to | ing them, but the spirit in which we apthe train. As he reached the platform of his car he turned and bowed and then dis- in council, his followers in war, approached appeared inside. There was a delay of a their problems, or else this Nation will few minutes, and during this interval the fail. It will not fail. It will succeed, be-Indiana senators and other members of the party stood on the platform and on the steps and exchanged greetings with friends. among whom was Dan Storms, secretary of state, who was there with his son, a lad of six or seven years. The boy wanted to see a real, live President and shake hands with him, and when he let it be known what he wanted he was handed up to the platform and passed into the car, where the President greeted him cordially.

ON REAR PLATFORM. When the preparations for the departure of the train were completed the President came out on the rear platform again and spoke a final word of farewell to Governor Durbin and Mayor Bookwalter. The conductor gave the signal, and the train pulled out at 9:22 o'clock, with the President standing on the platform, hat in hand, bowing in recognition of the cheers of the crowd until the train disappeared around the curve east of Meridian street.

The special train left Indianapolis for Columbus, O., via the Pennsylvania Railroad. No stops for speechmaking are scheduled between here and Washington, but informal demonstrations, similar to the one in this city, are anticipated at two or three cities. Both Senator Fairbanks and Senator Beveridge continued with the presidential party. The former, who joined the President yesterday at Danville, Ill., will leave the party at Harrisburg Pa., to proceed to Princeton University, where he will attend the commencement exercises. Sen-ator Beveridge, who joined the party Tues-day in Iowa, will go on to Washington for a few days. A conservative estimate of the size of the crowd that turned out to greet the Presi-

dent last night places the figures at from

secret service men on the stand and the TWO ADDRESSES BY THE PRESIDENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

> Notable Utterances on Mob Law, Stability of the Republic and Good Government.

LINCOLN'S TOMB

APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO GUARDS URGED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Capital and the Milliken University at Decatur.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.-President Roosevelt spent four hours in Springfield today, during which time he dedicated the new arsenal and armory erected at a cost | fought. [Applause.] This is not and never of \$150,000, on ground north of the Statehouse, costing \$50,000, donated by citizens of Springfield, and addressed the Lincoln-Mc-Kinley Veteran Voters' Association of the United States at the national Lincoln monument. The weather was cloudy and warm. No rain fell. The President's special train arrived on the Chicago & Alton at 10:15, and was greeted with a presidential salute of twenty-one guns by Battery A, of Danville, stationed at the Lincoln monument. From the railway station to the arsenal the President was escorted through lines of cheering people by Governor Yates, state, federal, county and city officials and a reception committee. Governor Yates's military staff, Troops D, of Springfield, and G, of Peoria, the First Cavalry and Fifth Infantry of the Illinois National Guards. On the lawbreaking has taken. He is entitled to the support of all men in his efforts.

each side of Capitol avenue, between Sixth [Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the President being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the president being Sec[Applause.] If he is worth his salt he will the guests besides the president being Sec[Applause.] If he is wort street and the Statehouse, were massed five thousand school children, who waved flags

as the procession passed. At the arsenal the military escort was abandoned and carriages drove rapidly to the national Lincoln monument, where the President addressed the National Lincoln-McKinley Veteran Voters' Association. who had assembled there for their annual memorial exercises. The President said:

"It is a very great pleasure for me to see you to-day-you, the veterans in a double sense, you who represent the navy, the Union and army and all else to which Americans should, without regard to minor differences, be one in allegiance. Let me say one word: It seems to me eminently fitting that the guard around the tomb of Lincoln should be composed of colored soldiers. It was my own good fortune at Santiago to serve beside colored troops. A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his coun-try is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall

The party drove back to the arsenal where the dedication exercises took place and where about ten thousand persons were assembled. Secretary of State Rose called the assemblage to order and introduced Governor Yates as chairman of the day. Governor Yates paid tribute to President Roosevelt as a soldier, police commissioner, Governor and President and introduced Senator Cullom, who received a great ovation. Sena-tor Cullom alluded to President Roosevel as the present President and one whom he did not know how many times he might be hereafter President and proposed three cheers for the President, which were given

A Notable Speech.

President Roosevelt received a hearty ovation on being introduced. He spoke Senator Cullom, Governor Yates. you, my Fellow-Americans; and Women of the Great State of Illinois-It is a deep pleasure for me to have the chance of speaking to you to-day, and above all, to speak to you here in Lincoln's home, after having driven out to see Lincoln's tomb and driven out in company with the man who accompanied the body of the great martyred President on its last journey to its last resting place-your senior senator, Senator Cullom. plause.] I have met in Illinois many men who knew Lincoln personally, and at every place that I have stopped I have seen men who fought in the army when Lincoln called the country to arms. All of us now pay our tribute to the greatness that is achieved, all of us now looking back over the past forty years can see the figure of Lincoln—sad, kindly, patient, Lincoln—as it looms above his contemporaries, as it will loom ever larger through the centuries to come. [Applause.] It is a good thing for us by speech to pay homage to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, but it is an infinitely better thing for us in our lives to pay homage to his memory in the only way in which that homage can be effectively paid-by seeing to it that this Republic's life, social and political, civic and industrial, is shaped now in accordance with the ideals which Lincoln preached and which all his life long he practiced. [Cheers

"The greatness of our forefathers must do our duty in return, but as a spur to make us feel that we are doubly recreant -recreant to them as well as recreant to ourselves-if we fall to rise level with the standard they set. To the men of Lincoln's generation the supreme gift was given to crisis. Theirs was not the life of ease. lead a life of ease. We should reserve our feeling of admiration for the men who have difficult work to do, but work emin-ently worth doing, and who do it well.

[Applause.] "The problems that face us as a Nation to-day are the problems which Lincoln and the men of his generation had to face. Different methods must be devised for solvproach them must be the same as the spirit with which Lincoln and his fellows cause we still have in us the spirit of the men of 1861. [Applause.] Here we are as a nation with a domain and a population such as no other republic in the history of

or well; but play it we must. A small na- | plause.] tion can play a small part, not a great na-Upon the success of the experiment depends not only the welfare of this Nation, but depends the future of free government in the entire world. [Applause.] It behooves us not only to exult in our privileges, but soberly to realize our respon-

FORMER REPUBLICS.

"Hitherto republics have failed. The republic of antiquity went down; the republics of the middle ages went down, although tried on a much smaller scale than ours, and although in consequence the experiment would have seemed less hazardous. fundamentally the cause of failure of those republics would be found in the fact that ultimately each tended to become not a government of the whole people doing justice to each member of the people, but a government of a class; sometimes control of the government slipped into the hands of oligarchy; sometimes is slipped into the hands of a mob. In either case the result was the same; it was exactly as material to the abiding welfare of the republic if it was it is proper for me to express to you and turned into a government in which the few to those like you, obligations that good oppressed the many, or if it was turned | Americans feel for what you and they have into a government in which the many plundered the few. Either form of government of the governmental principle spelled death am especially pleased that I am to take and ruin to the country. It did not avail to have escaped Scylla if wreckage came on learning where so much of the teaching is Charybdis; it was of no use to have escaped one form of ruin, if ruin came at the other end of the pole.

shall be a government of a plutocracy. [Applause.] This is not and never shall be a government of mob. [Applause.] It is a government of liberty by, under and education in making good citizens. through the law. [Applause.] A government At the Wabash Railroad statio in which no man is permitted either to domineer over the less well off or to plunder the better off. [Applause.] It is a government in which each man is to be guaranteed his rights, and in turn in which it is to be seen that he does not wrong his fellow. [Applause.] The supreme safety of our country is to be found in a fearless and honest administration of the law of the land. [Applause.] It makes not the slightest difference whether the offense against greed on one hand, or of physical violence on the other; in either case the lawbreaker must be held accountable and the lawbreaking stopped. [Applause.] When any executive undertakes to enforce the law he is entitled to the support of every decent

"All men are not merely wicked but foolish if they take privileges to violate the law. All men are not only wicked but foolish if they complain because they are forced to obey the law; but the most foolish man in making such complaint is the rich man; for the rich man owes his very exstence, his prosperity, to the fact that the aw throws its mantle around him and he therefore is twice over foolish if in any way ne permits reverence for the law to be broken down in a community like ours.

[Applause.]
"My fellow-countrymen, remember always that there are two sides to what I have preached to-day. It is abase and evil thing for the man of great means to look down upon, to treat with arrogance his prother who is less well off; and it is no less mean, no less evil for any man to view with envy, with hatred, with rancor, his brother because that brother is better off. Applause.] The two qualities-envy and arrogance-are the two opposite sides of the same black crystal. The same attributes which make a man when powerful tyrannize over others will make him the agitator and the revolutionist if he happens to be placed at the other end of the social scale. A MENACE TO THE COUNTRY.

"I ask you to remember always that the man who preaches to you to do wrong in your own interest, whether he preaches it to the man at one end of the social scale or to the man at the other, is equally a menace to the entire community. [Applause.] In Lincoln's day the men who wore the blue fought to establish once for all the principle that there was no place in this country for sectional hatred, and that the career of the man who sought to stir up one section against another was at an end. Let us see to it that there is just as little room in the country for the man who seeks to stir up creed against creed, class against class, one body of Americans against another body of Americans, as the man who seeks to stir one section against another. Applause.]

"The line of cleavage between good and bad citizenship runs at right angles to the line of cleavage between locality and locality, creed and creed, class and class, occupation and occupation. If a man is a lecent man, if he acts squarely by his fellows, if he does his duty, if he works at work which is useful and honorable, he is a good citizen, and he is entitled to the praise of all other good citizens. [Applause.] And if that is the case the other man who refuses or rejects relationship with him stamps himself as being a poor citizen of this Republic. [Applause.]

"I ask that as a nation we approach the new problems in the spirit with which Lincoin and the men of Lincoln's time approached the problems they solved—a spirit of courage, of resolution, of clear-sighted sanity, of the broadest kindliness, of genuine brotherhood and love for all men, not the spirit of weakness. The men of 1861 had iron in their veins, or they could never have won out in the great contest of that time. They were strong men, or they could not have fought to a successful finish the great civil war; and they were good men, or they never would have dared to undertake it. "Now, my fellow-countrymen, as we read

Lincoln's words, as we think of his deeds, let us in honesty and humility consecrate ourselves and our lives to treating the problems of to-day as he treated those great problems in the solution of which he gave his life for the people. Let us remember that we cannot win out as a nation if we permit the black vices of envy, of rancor, of arrogance, to control us in our dealings with our fellows. Let us remember that we must act in a spirit of broad charity and kindliness to our fellows, and yet with the clear-sightedness that recog-nizes that there can be no compromise with the lawbreaker; that the first essential to civilized government is obedience to the law. Let us remember here that this must never be allowed to become a government by a class; that it must be kept a government such as it was as Washington founded it; such as it was as Lincoln preserved ita government of the people as a whole, in which every man is given justice as a man and is guaranteed the treatment, social and political, which he can show himself entitled to receive. We can never make this I read a transcript of a colloquy between government a good government save on the | Spaan and Stahl over the question of mobasis of a high type of individual citizenship. The stream cannot rise higher than the source. Upon the character of the in-dividual man, the individual woman, must depend in the long run the success of our institutions. I believe in you; I believe in the future of this country of which you are part; because I believe that the average American citizen has in him those qualities of honesty, of courage, of fair dealing as the world has even approached. For weal i between man and man; that the average or for woe we are a great power, a great | American citizen has in him the spirit of

nation. We cannot escape playing the justice which shone in every deed and every part of a great nation. We can play it ill act of Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers and ap-At the conclusion of the speech luncheon was served at the executive mansion to of free government conducted in a spirit | the presidential party and chairmen of variof orderly liberty here on this continent ous local committees, after which he received the local reception committee and Hamilton Club, of Chicago, which had come down in a body. At the conclusion of the reception the President's party was escorted by troops to the Wabash station, where, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, he left

TRIBUTE TO MILLIKEN.

for Decatur.

President's Address at Dedication of a

University.

DECATUR, Ill., June 4.-President Roosevelt this afternoon made the closing address incident to the dedication of James Milliken University, before 10,000 persons. The President's car was run to the university campus. He shook hands with James Milliken, who has given \$450,000 to the university, and during his speech said to the school's benefactor:

"Mr. Milliken, I feel that as an American done in the university and in other educational institutions throughout the land. I to be with direct view to an industrial betterment of the country. Ours is an age of specialization and the man who is to do "This government will succeed because it industrial work will find himself immeasshall be kept true to the principles for urably better prepared for it if he can which the men of Lincoln's generation have the proper kind of industrial train-

President Roosevelt then spoke of the benefits of such institutions to the Republic and of the duty of students to use their At the Wabash Railroad station the President addressed another crowd made up largely of railroad and factory employes. He thanked the railroad men for the way he had been cared for on his trip.

Speech at Danville. DANVILLE, Ill., June 4.-President Roosevelt delivered the last scheduled speech of his long trip to-day at Danville, the law takes the form of cunning and the home of Congressman Cannon. Notwithstanding the inclement weather he was greeted by a large crowd. The stay at Danville was only twenty minutes, and at 6:40 o'clock his train left for Indianapolis, whence it will go direct to Washington. man, rich or poor, no matter what form the lawbreaking has taken. He is enti- at dinner of the members of his party. The of Agriculture Wilson Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks, of Indiana, Surgeon General Rixey and Assistant Secretary Barnes.

ARGUMENT BY DUNCAN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) only in the most general way; the authorities he left to his partner, Mr. Smith; for himself he reserved the apparently pleasing task of scoring Logsdon and some others who figured appeared but slightly SMITH ON THE LAW.

When the court convened at 2 o'clock Mr. Smith had not finished his argument begun the day before, when Mr. Spaan ended his effort. The conclusion of Mr. Smith's argument dealt entirely statutory construction. In effect his points have been held guilty of committing a crime against the laws of the State, since the act he was asked to perform was entirely out of his jurisdiction as a member of the Board of Public Works; and that, therefore, Detective Stahl having incited to no crime, could not be held guilty of one; that the high and honorable motives of the men that employed Stahl are a sufficient defense under numerous decisions of the high courts. The point constantly emphasized by Mr. Smith is that where there s no criminal intent there cannot possibly be crime. Making the application direct, he sought to show by the statements of the prosecution that there was and is no question of criminal intent in the acts of the defendant and those connected with him, therefore, neither the defendant nor those connected with him can possibly be adjudged as having violated a statute. "I quite agree with my friend Mr. Noel that five minutes are hardly necessary to construe the statute bearing on this case,' he said "You have been at it for two hours now,

"Not at all," answered Smith, "I have been reading and commenting on the de cisions of the courts.' Nettled at the interruption of Spaan who never neglects an opportunity to gibe, Mr. Smith fired a shot from his own batteries directly across the room. "There are some lawyers in this city who have not become eminent through defending gamblers, cut-throats and saloon keepers for fifteen years, but who yet have a good knowledge of statutory construction."

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION. Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Smith declared that courts have recognized the principle that to be guilty of accepting a bribe a man must have it in his power to accomplish the act for which money or article of value is accepted. In other words, the act contemplated must lie within the range of his duties as an officer. Logsdon could not have been found guilty of accepting a bribe, of accepting money for protecting crime, because he is not a member of the Board of Public Safety, but of the Board of Works. Such matters as the protection of gambling could not possibly come before him. On the same theory one offering money to an official already unable to carry out his part of the contract | ly and declared that Eppert appeared at guiltless under the law of offering bribe. There is no such thing as bribing an officer to do a thing not coming within the jurisdiction of his duties, he said. "I call the attention of your Honor to the significant fact that the same class of people who are crying out against Noel are crying out against Mr. Folk in St. Louis. We all know what class of people these are.

But I have yet to find any court that has condemned good men for organized effort against vice. This court will not be the first to do so, I am sure.' Mr. Duncan began at once. "The question at issue here is, did these men con-spire to bribe Logsdon? If they did not, Stahl should be discharged. We contend they are justified in trying to find out what city officials are concerned in furnishing protection to gamblers." With great impressiveness Mr. Duncan tives. In this Mr. Spaan agreed, according to the report, that courts should acquit when honest motives are shown by the defense. Mr. Duncan immediately followed

from the standpoint of the defense. MOTIVES OF REFORMERS "Their motives were most excellent," he said, "as all honest men will agree. That

up this shot by explaining in detail the

motives of Dr. Hunt, Hilton U. Brown, James W. Noel and the others concerned,



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gambling and vice flourished in this city is

certain. It is certain that protection was

J. A. Lemcke, George G. Tanner, Byron K. Elliott,

Charles Latham, P. T. Kelsey, Ferdinand Winter.

Victor K. Hendricks.

afforded by somebody, and that somebody got profit out of it. This they knew. They knew, too, that no help could be expected from the police or detective departments. These were under the subjection of the higher officials. To get at the root of the others have testified to that fact. Mr Spaan has heaped his wrath upon the head of Mr. Noel and has outdone even himself in virulent abuse, yet we all know Mr. Noel's ability and integrity. As for Dr. Hunt, I myself know that when I was younger, his father and mother were among

the best and most honorable of the city. They have left a son whose life has been just and upright, just and honorable. Who has ever assailed Hilton U. Brown before? To earn his fee, Mr. Spaan is the first that ever attacked his good name. "Stahl came to discover who was protecting crime in Indianapolis. He went among those who operated or wanted to operate gambling machines-those who might be supposed to know facts of im-

portance to him. They directed him toward Edwin D. Logsdon, chairman of the Republican city committee, as the proper person to see when anything had to be 'fixed. There was no doubt as to the existence of gambling. Dr. Hunt himself paid a visit to Gus Rahke's place, where he saw gamoling going on openly and indecent pictures openly shown for money. So, if the motives are honest, according to the construction Mr. Spaan himself places on the Banks case, this man must be discharged." ATTACK ON GAMBLING.

Mr. Duncan bitterly arraigned Gus Rahke and his roadhouse, saying that Rahke has worked more harm to the community than all the burglars that ever robbed in the city, for, he said, these burglars take only a man's' money, while Rahke takes his money and his character, too. He drew a moving picture of the lives and homes that Rahke has wrecked, and then said: "These men charged with being conspirators, your Honor, were searching for the man who made all this possible. Why not fight the devil with fire?"

With burning sarcasm Mr. Duncan went on: "Now they say, 'Oh, they did not treat Ed Logsdon fair. That was not a fair way to act. He was not entitled to that kind of treatment. That was no way to act.' If Logsdon was an honest man, why should there be anything to fear about this kind of

"Mr. Spaan rejoices in the discomfiture of what he is pleased to call 'The Holy Aliance.' I have no doubt that every gamoler, every harlot, every saloon keeper and every thug in the city rejoices with him but that does not alter the facts in the case. Mr. Spaan says that every politician is the object of malign rumor; that false things are always said of a well-known politician. Mr. Logsdon is, indeed, very unfortunate in the reputation he has among

his friends. Then Mr. Duncan began to discuss the testimony of the members of the Council committee concerning the statements attributed to Mr. Noel before the special meeting of the committee. He fiercely attacked Mr. Wynne and Mr. Eppert. He claimed they came to the trial and testified as political associates of Mr. Logsdon, anxious to help him and anxious to discredit Nocl. Yet, he said, they were compelled to admit that Noel had been given a free hand by the committee in the investigation. "You know, of course," interjected Mr. Spaan, "that Mr. Eppert is a strong anti-administration Republican, do you not?"

DUNCAN DISCONCERTED. The interruption disconcerted Mr. Duncan for the minute, but he recovered quickthe trial as a friend of Logsdon. He placed use the American and British miss the testimony of Shea and Noel against that | advantage. of Wynne and Eppert, and declared there was no question as to who had told the real

"What is it makes political corruption possible?" Mr. Duncan proceeded, enlarging on this topic. "It is the protection of politicians by their political friends. It is the cloak of protection thrown around the guilty by friends who shield them and lie for them. Reformers are not popular, but we all know how much of the good of the world has been accomplished by them.' Mr. Duncan's attack on Wynne and Ep-pert furnished one of the real sensations of the trial. It was the subject of conversation after the session adjourned.

"Mr. Logsdon will have a hard time to make people believe his motives were honcontinued Mr. Duncan. "His course all the way through was not one to inspire the confidence of the people in his integrity. There is something singular about this career of politics. There is something about it that is subtly corrupting, undermining, dangerous. Many and many and many an honest man has gone into politics and has come out a scoun-

Mr. Duncan paid City Attorney Joss th doubtful compliment of attributing to his sagacity the scheme to involve the detective and then to arrest him. "Joss is quick, a man of rapid thought, never at a loss to take advantage of a situation. Until Logsdon had seen Joss he never said anything about arresting this man. But some-thing was done at that conference. Joss no doubt had sense enough to say, 'Here is the chance for us to do the high and mighty act. Here is the chance to show the people who have been roasting this administration that they were mistaken and that everything is square and aboveboard. By catching this stranger, whom nobody knows anything about, and sticking him, we can convince these people they are wrong who say the administration is rotten.' It was not until after this memorable conference with Joss that Mr. Logsdon had any idea of arresting this man.

"Has any crime been committed? Was there any criminal intent? Were these men not trying to find out who was protecting crime? Was not that a justifiable motive? These are the questions to be considered by your Honor. We submit that you can do nothing else but order the discharge of this defendant."

Lincoln Sayings.

Curtis's Biography. His greatest fault was his inability to suppress his sympathies. He once said, "If have one vice, it is not being able to say 'no.' And I consider it a vice. Thank God for not making me a woman. I presume it He had He would have made me just as ugly as I am, and nobody would ever have

On another occasion he said, "Some of our generals complain that I impair discipline and encourage insubordination in the army by my pardons and respites; but it rests me after a hard day's work if I can find some good cause for saving a man's life; and go to bed happy as I think how joyous the signing of my name will make him and his family and his friends."

THE DEUTSCHLAND STUCK IN THE MUD OFF GEDNEY CHANNEL.

Ran Into Shoal Water During a Thick Hase and Fog-Many Passengers Aboard.

NEW YORK, June 4.-The steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, which left its pier in Hoboken this afternoon for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, went aground in Gedney channel four hours after sailing. Emil Boas, manager of the line, said to-night that the accident was due to the haze that overhangs the lower bay. He ordered the superintendent of the line to send from Hoboken as many tugs as he could find to help the big ship into deep water.

The Deutschland was in no peril, it is believed, except from possible collision from some incoming or outgoing vessel groping along in the smoke and fog. The marine observer at Sandy Hook reported that he was unable to see the Deutschland when she passed out owing to the dense fog and smoke combined. At no time to-day or tonight was the weather clear enough for observation seaward. Late to-night the wind off the Hook was southeast, the breeze moderate and the fog dense. High water is not due until 3:34 a. m., when efforts will be made to float the big steamer. This was the principal sailing of the Deutschland of the year, and she carried many of them well known. It was the larg-

CHINESE STARVING.

est shipload of the season. She also carried

700 steerage passengers, and, in addition, has in her strong room \$4,000,000 in gold.

Over One Million Persons in Kwang-

Si Province Have No Food. WASHINGTON, June 4.-Secretary Hay has received a cable from Consul McWade, at Canton, which says: "Governor Wong telegraphs me that over a million natives in Kwang-Si are starving, and earnestly appeals for help from American charity. All relief distribution through the hands of American and British missionaries."

Sir Shentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, called at the State Department to-day, and was placed in possession of such advices as the officials had respecting the distress in Kwang-Si. The minister appeared to be bewildered, and was unable to suggest any measure of relief for his suffering countrymen. The State Department although not anxious to embark in whole sale charitable enterprises, will undertake to do what it can in forwarding relief measures, and without further reference to the minister here will itself transmit directly to Mr. McWade, the consul general at Canton, any funds which the charitably inclined people of America may choose to contribute. Mr. McWade has already stated that he can China to distribute the money to the best



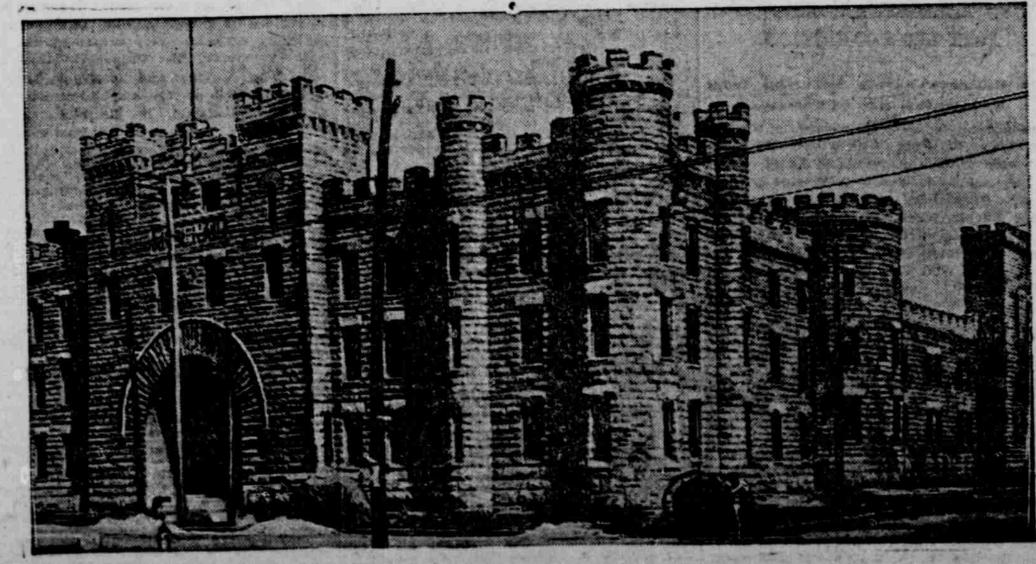
society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder o Deeds, West, says:

"There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know of. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any other I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vege-table Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."- MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla. - \$5000 forfeit if original of above testimonial proving genu-ineness cannot be produced.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause, and reand normal condition.

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Structure that was dedicated by President Roosevelt.